

SUGGESTIONS FOR CUTTING LIVING COST AND READJUSTMENTS

IS TO TAKE UP PEACE TREATY AND R. R. QUESTIONS LATER ON—SAYS CAUSES FOR UNREST ARE NOT DEEP SEATED.

Washington, Dec. 2.—General recommendations on legislation to combat the cost of living, labor unrest, radicalism and a readjustment of the nation to peace time basis were the features of President Wilson's annual message to congress delivered today.

The peace treaty, the President told congress, will be discussed in a separate message later, as will the railroad question.

For the second time only since the President established the practice of addressing congress in person, his message was read today by the clerks.

The President's principal recommendations were:

Establishment of a budget system for the national finances.

Reorganization of the taxation system with simplification of the income and excess profits.

Readjustment of the tariff system, if necessary, to meet changed world conditions and make the system conform with the fact that the United States is "the greatest capitalist in the world."

Recreation and relief for veterans and soldiers of the world war, particularly in the way of government farms as proposed by Secretary Lane.

Proper measures to foster the dye-stuffs industry built up during the war to keep the United States independent of foreign supply.

An enlarged program for rural development, in recognition of the farmer's part in the war.

Measures which "will remove the causes of 'political restlessness in our body politic'."

At this point the President made his most extensive reference to the peace treaty by saying the causes for the unrest "are not deep seated" and that they "arise from, or are connected with, the failure on the part of our government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent settlement of the war."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

He said the peace treaty is not a "mere formality," but a "great and important event," and that it is "the duty of our government to arrive at a just and permanent settlement of the war as soon as possible."

TEXT OF MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I sincerely regret that I cannot be present at the opening of this session of the Congress. I am thus prevented from presenting in as direct a way as I could wish the many questions that are pressing for solution at this time.

Fortunately, I have the advantage of the advice of the heads of the several executive departments who have kept in close touch with affairs in their detail and whose thoughtful recommendations I earnestly desire.

In the matter of railroads and the readjustment of their affairs, growing out of federal control, I shall take the liberty at a later day of addressing you.

I hope that Congress will bring to a conclusion at this session legislation looking to the establishment of a budget system. That there should be one single authority responsible for the making of all appropriations and that appropriations should not be made independently of each other, but with reference to one single comprehensive plan of expenditure properly related to the nation's income, there can be no doubt. I believe the burden of preparing the budget must, in the nature of the case, if the work is to be properly done, be concentrated upon the executive. The budget so prepared should be submitted to and approved or amended by a single committee of each house of Congress and a single appropriation should be made by the Congress, except such as may have been included in the budget prepared by the executive or added by the particular committee of Congress charged with the budget legislation.

Another and not less important aspect of the problem is the simplification of the economy and efficiency with which the moneys appropriated are expended. Under existing law the only audit is for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the moneys have been spent wisely. Auditors should be highly trained officials with permanent tenure in the treasury department, free of obligations to or motives of consideration for, or any subsequent administration, and authorized and empowered to examine into and make report upon the methods employed and the results obtained by the executive department of the government. These reports should be made to the Congress and to the secretary of the treasury.

I trust that the Congress will give its immediate consideration to the problem of future taxation. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. Those taxes performed indispensable service during the war. They must, however, be simplified, not only to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense, but in order that his liability may be made certain and definite.

With reference to the details of the revenue law, the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue will lay before you for your consideration certain amendments necessary or desirable in connection with the administration of the law, recommendations which I have my approval and support. It is of the utmost importance that in dealing with this matter the present law should not be disturbed so far as regards taxes for the calendar year 1920 payable in the calendar year 1921. The Congress might well consider whether the higher rates of income and profits taxes can in peace times be effectively productive of revenue, and whether they are not, on the contrary, a destructive of business activity and productive of waste and inefficiency. There is a point at which in peace times high rates of income and profits taxes discourage energy, encourage extravagant expenditures and produce industrial stagnation, with consequent unemployment and other attendant evils.

The problem is not an easy one. A fundamental change has taken place with reference to the position of America in the world's affairs. The prejudice and passions engendered by decades of controversy between two schools of political and economic thought, the one advocating the isolation of American industries, the other believers in tariff for revenue only—must be subordinated to the single consideration of the public interest in the light of utterly changed conditions.

Before the war America was heavily dependent upon the rest of the world and the payments she had to make to foreign countries on American securities held abroad the expenditures of American travelers abroad and the ocean freight charges she had to pay to others, about balanced the value of her pre-war balance of trade.

During the war America's exports have been greatly stimulated and increased prices have increased their value. On the other hand, she has purchased a large proportion of the American securities previously held abroad, has loaned some \$9,000,000,000 to foreign governments, and has built her own ships. Our favorable balance of trade has thus been greatly increased and Europe has been deprived of the means of meeting it heretofore existing. Europe can have only three ways of meeting the favorable balance of trade in peace times:

By imports into this country of gold or of goods, or by establishing new credits. Europe is in no position at the present time to import gold, nor could we contemplate large further imports of gold into this country without concern. The time has nearly passed for international governmental loans and it will take time to develop in this country a market for foreign securities. Anything, therefore, which would tend to prevent foreign countries from settling for our exports by the purchase of our goods, or which could only have the effect of preventing them from paying for our exports and thereby preventing the exports from being made.

The productivity of the country, greatly stimulated by the war, must find an outlet for exports to foreign countries, and any measures taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, lead the banking machinery of the country with credits to carry unsold products and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment. If we want to sell, we must be prepared to buy. Whatever, therefore, may have

been our views during the period of growth of American business concerning tariff legislation, we must now adjust our own economic life to a changed condition growing out of the fact that American business is full grown and that America is the greatest capitalist in the world.

No policy of isolation will satisfy the growing needs and opportunities of America. The provincial standards of policy of the past, which have held American business as if in a strait jacket, must yield and give way to the needs and exigencies of the new day in which we live, a day of world peace and progress for all.

Can business, if we will but take advantage of the opportunities that are ours for the asking. The recent war has ended our isolation and thrown upon us a great duty and responsibility. The United States must share the expanding world markets.

The United States desires for itself only equal opportunity with the other nations of the world, and that through the process of friendly competition and fair competition, the legitimate interests of the nations concerned may be successfully and equitably adjusted.

There are other matters of importance upon which I urged action at the last session of Congress which are still pressing solutions.

I am sure it is not necessary for me again to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question resulting from the war, which should meet in the most liberal spirit. It is a matter of recognition and relief to our soldiers. I can do no better than to quote my last message urging this very action.

"We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practical way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily life of the nation. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon adequate scale the admirable organization created by the department of labor for placing men seeking work, and also by doing our best to create new opportunities for individual enterprise."

The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many other lands which are now idle. The establishment of a land bank, which he within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that this plan shall receive the immediate and substantial support of Congress.

In the matter of tariff legislation, I beg to call your attention to the statements contained in my last message urging legislation with reference to the establishment of the chemical industry in this country. There is no doubt of either the necessity or the legitimacy of such measures.

As I pointed out in my last message, publicity can accomplish a great deal in this campaign. The aim of the government must be clearly brought to the attention of the consuming public, civic organizations and state officials, who are in a position to lend their assistance to the efforts. You have made available funds with which to conduct this campaign, but there is no provision in the law authorizing their expenditure for the purpose of making the public fully informed about the efforts of the government. Special recommendation has been by the attorney general in this regard. I would strongly urge upon you its immediate adoption, as it constitutes one of the preliminary steps to this campaign.

I also renew my recommendation that the Congress pass a law regulating cold storage as it is regulated, for example, by the laws of the state of New Jersey, which limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, and prohibit the use of storage for the purpose of hoarding goods, or the release of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and require that goods released from storage shall in all cases bear the date of their receipt. It would materially add to the serviceability of the law for the purpose we have in view, if it were also prescribed that all goods released from storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage. By this means the consumer would always be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer.

I would also renew my recommendation that all goods destined for interstate shipment should be marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer.

We should formulate a law requiring a federal license of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce and embodying in the license, or in the conditions under which it is to be issued, specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent unreasonable profits in the method of marketing.

Such a law would afford a welcome opportunity to effect other much needed reforms in the business of interstate commerce and in the methods of corporations which are engaged in it; but for the moment I confine my recommendations to the object immediately in hand, which is to lower the cost of living.

No one can deny the march of events in the last year can call to note the absolute need of a definite program to bring about an improvement in the conditions of labor. There can be no method of conditions leading to increased production and a reduction in the cost of living if labor and capital are to be antagonists instead of partners.

Sound thinking and an honest desire to serve the interests of the whole nation as distinguished from the interests of a class, must be applied to the solution of this great and pressing problem. The failure of other methods to consider this matter in a vigorous way has produced bitterness and jealousies, the food of radicalism. The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. An unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort to the extreme elements in our country which endeavor to stir up bitterness and in order to provoke governments to embark upon a course of retaliation and repression. The seed of revolution is repression. The remedy for these things must not be negative in character. It must be constructive. It must comprehend the general interest. The real antidote for the unrest which manifests itself is not suppression, but deep consideration of the wrongs that beset our national life and the application of a remedy.

Congress has already shown its willingness to deal with these industrial

wrongs by establishing the eight hour day as the standard in every field of labor. It has sought to find a way to prevent child labor. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of increasing and safeguarding the lives and health in dangerous industries. It must now help in the difficult task of finding a method that will bring about a genuine democratization of industry based on the full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare. It is with this purpose in mind that I called a conference to meet in Washington on December 1 to consider these problems in all their broad aspects, with the idea of bringing about a better understanding between these two interests.

The great unrest throughout the world out of which has emerged a demand for an immediate consideration of the difficulties of the industrial and labor, bids us put our own house in order. Frankly there can be no permanent and lasting settlements between capital and labor which do not recognize the fundamental principle for which labor has been struggling through the years. The whole world gave its recognition and endorsement to these fundamental purposes in the League of Nations. The congressmen gathered at Versailles recognized the fact that world stability could not be had by reverting to industrial standards and conditions against which the average workman of the world had revolted.

It is, therefore, the task of the statesmen of the new day of change and readjustment to recognize world conditions that will mean the ending of age-long antagonisms between capital and labor and that will hopefully lead to the building up of a community which will result not only in greater contentment among the mass of workmen but also bring about a greater production and a greater prosperity to business itself.

To analyze the particulars in the demands of labor is to admit the justice of their complaint in many matters that lie at their basis. The workman demands an adequate wage, sufficient to permit him to live in comfort, unless hampered by the fear of poverty and want in his old age. He demands the right to live and the right to work amidst sanitary surroundings, both in home and workshop, surroundings that develop and do not retard his own health and well being; and the right to provide for his children's wants in the matter of health and education. In other words, it is his desire to make the conditions of his life and the lives of those dear to him tolerable and easy to bear.

The establishment of the principles regarding labor laid down in the covenant of the League of Nations offers us the way to industrial peace and conciliation. No other road lies open to us. No man who is longer to invite enmities, bitterness and antagonisms which in the end only lead to industrial and social disaster. The unwilling workman is a problem no longer. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

Only in Kansas, where volunteers worked in the strip pits under protection of state and federal troops, and in the New River fields of West Virginia, was there a prospect of increased production. In the former seven pits were worked and in West Virginia operators said normal production was in sight by the end of the week.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Restrictions of the use of coal, already put into effect by regional coal committees where the pinch of necessity had been felt, today were extended throughout the nation under an order of the federal fuel administrator. The most extensive shutdown of industry in history was in prospect and domestic consumers were preparing to endure privation and discomfort as the strike of munitions coal miners entered its second year.

not point the way for the settlement of industrial disputes by the establishment of a tribunal, fair and impartial to all, which will settle industrial disputes which in the past have led to war and disaster. America, witnessing the evil consequences which have followed out of such disputes between the contending forces must not admit itself impotent to deal with these matters by means of peaceful processes. Surely there must be some method of bringing together in a council of peace and amity those two great interests, out of which will come a happier day of peace and cooperation, a day that will make for more comfort and happiness in living and a more tolerable condition among all of reform are enemies of this country.

America will not be daunted by threats nor lose her composure or courage in these distressing times. We can afford, in the midst of this day of passion and unrest, to be self-contained and sure. The instrument of all reform in America is the straight road of justice to all classes and conditions of the people. We must follow this road to realize the full fruition of their objects and purposes. Let those beware who would take the shorter road of disorder and revolution. The right road is the road of justice and orderly process.

America will not be daunted by threats nor lose her composure or courage in these distressing times. We can afford, in the midst of this day of passion and unrest, to be self-contained and sure. The instrument of all reform in America is the straight road of justice to all classes and conditions of the people. We must follow this road to realize the full fruition of their objects and purposes. Let those beware who would take the shorter road of disorder and revolution. The right road is the road of justice and orderly process.

America will not be daunted by threats nor lose her composure or courage in these distressing times. We can afford, in the midst of this day of passion and unrest, to be self-contained and sure. The instrument of all reform in America is the straight road of justice to all classes and conditions of the people. We must follow this road to realize the full fruition of their objects and purposes. Let those beware who would take the shorter road of disorder and revolution. The right road is the road of justice and orderly process.